

Transition Planning Considerations Through Independent Living and Supporting Decision Making for Students with Complex Needs

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NTACT:C Collaboration Efforts

NTACT:C is collaborating with that includes the Institute for Community Inclusion – UMASS Boston; The National Alliance to Advance Adolescent Health/Got Transition; the Ohio Center for Autism and Low Incidence (OCALI), TransCen and CommunicationFIRST, to discuss the organization of resources and services by practice domains to maintain high expectations and assist cross-systems agencies and families supporting students with low incidence disabilities and/or complex support needs to successfully transition to a meaningful life:

- competitive integrated employment
- postsecondary education and training
- active community engagement

to lead a self-determined life during and after graduation from high school.



Defining Complex Support Needs

Substantial functional limitations in 3 or more of major life activity areas

- Self-care
- Receptive and expressive language/communication
- Learning
- Mobility
- Self-direction
- Problem solving/judgment
- Sensory skills
- Behavioral skills
- Interpersonal skills
- Capacity for independent living
- Economic self-sufficiency (Employment-work tolerance, or work skills)

Based upon the Federal Definition of Developmental Disability—Public Law 106-402



Key Points Addressed During This Session

→ Strategies and resources related to independent living, planning, and supporting decision-making from an early age through graduation, for students with disabilities, including individuals with low incidence disabilities and/or complex support needs.

Considerations for integrating the concepts discussed into state planning

Frameworks for state & local implementation



Texas Transition: Legal Framework

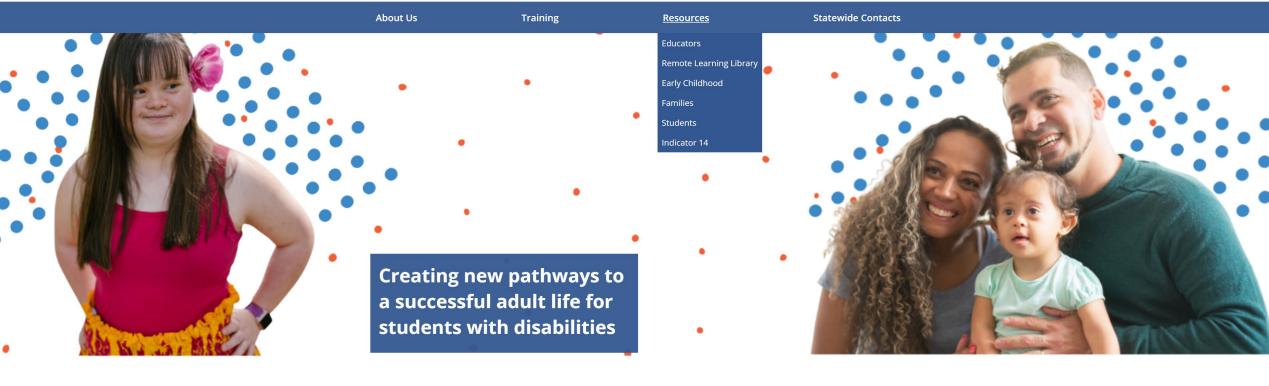
19 Texas Administrative Code §89.1055. Content of the Individualized Education Program.

(h) Not later than when a student reaches 14 years of age, the ARD committee must consider and, if appropriate, address the following issues in the IEP:

. .

- (10) the use and availability of appropriate:
 - (A) supplementary aids, services, curricula, and other opportunities to assist the student in developing decision-making skills; and
 - (B) supports and services to foster the student's independence and selfletermination, including a supported decision-making agreement under Texas Estates Code, Chapter 1357.







Employment

Guide





Transition and Employment Designee (TED) Training





Indicator 14



Remote **Learning Library**



Early Childhood Resources



Online **Professional** Development

www.texastransition.org

Guardianship Alternatives and Transferof-Rights (GATOR)

- → GATOR is a 4year project funded in 2019 by the Institute of Education Sciences at the US Department of Education.
- → Research project collaboratively designed and implemente the partnership between ICI, MASS, SANYS and consultants from HPOD
- → Explores the relationship between special educators' transfeof-rights and guardianship discussions and transition outcomes for students with IDD.





What did GATOR do?

- → Scoping literature review about guardianship, transfer-of-rights, and transition planning
- → 50-state analysis of special education transfer-of-rights laws
- → Interviews with national experts on guardianship and supported decision making in the context of transition planning
- → Interviews with students with IDD, their parents, and teachers about transfer-of-rights and guardianship and alternatives in Massachusetts and New York
- → Developing a theoretical framework for understanding how transfer-of-rights processes conducted during transition planning can positively affect post-school outcomes for students with IDD



Inclusive research design and methods

- → Literature review: Self-advocates collected data on literature available for youth about alternatives to guardianship from their own networks, identified themes and edeveloped a brief for parents.
- → Empirical research: Plain language student protocol with yes/no response, accessible consent forms.
- → Accessible data analysis: Developed plain language worksheet for self advocate researchers, worksheets then compiled into adapted code reports.
- → **Dissemination:** An interactive map that describes the transferof-rights policies and laws in each state, plain language briefs, pamphlets and short videos, journal articles, and conference presentations.



Findings

- → 50 states analysis: Gaps in states' laws and regulations regarding transfer of rights.
- → Lack of compliance with IDEA transfer of rights requirements, and limited mention of alternatives to guardianship as transfer of rights options.

- → **The empirical literature:** Some school personnel may either encourage parents and students to pursue guardianship or fail to provide them needed information about alternatives to guardianship.
- → Limited accessible literature on transfer of rights for students with IDD may contribute to many students' passive role in transfer of rights processes.



Findings (2)

- → **Experts Interviews:** States', districts', and schools' transfer of rights policy gaps contribute to practices that encourage parents and students to pursue guardianship.
- → School personnel's limited knowledge about guardianship and alternatives may contribute to parents and students pursuing guardianship.
- → Triad study: School personnel's approaches to discussing transfer of rights not informed by formal training, or policy, also can vary across districts, schools, and families.
- → School personnel tailor their conversations about transfer of rights to the circumstances of individual parents and students.
- → Parents are also influenced by information about transfer of rights options from nearthool sources such as other parents or parents' networks and health care professionals.
- → School personnel mostly focused on discussing transfer of rights with parents, not with students with IDD.



Center on Youth Voice, Youth Choice

Our Goal: Greater use of guardianshipalternatives by youth with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD)

Expected Outcomes:

- → Youth will lead the charge for change in their states.
- → More students will have more choices after high school.
- → Fewer youth will have guardians.

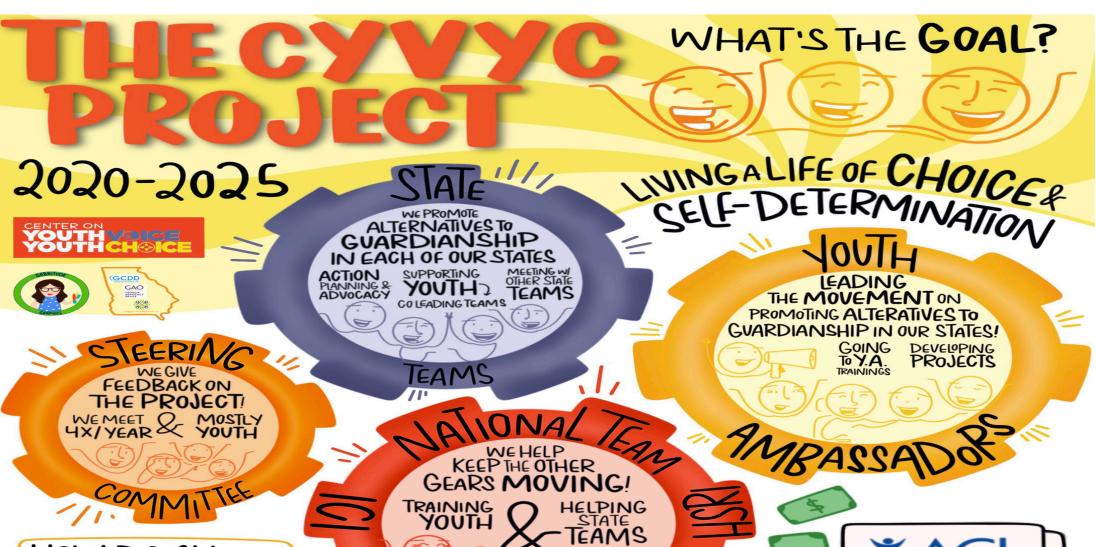




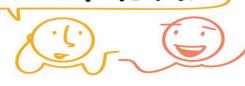
Partners

- → Institute for Community Inclusion at UMass Boston
- → Center for Public Representation
- → Self Advocates Becoming Empowered
- → Georgia Advocacy Office
- → Human Services Research Institute
- → Hezzy Smith and Michael Stein from Harvard Law School Project on Disability





HOW DO ALL
THE PIECES FIT
TOGE THER...



GREAT QUESTION!



CYVYC Activities

Research

- national overview of policies and practices related to guardianship and alternatives
- 50 state analysis; promising practices

National Coalition

- Meets 3x per year; receives monthly email updates
- Everyone committed to promoting alternatives
- Disseminates info to its constituencies
- medical, legal, disability, military family, advocacy communities

Community of Practice

- State teams create action plans to increase alternatives to guardianship.
- States receive monthly TA and comprise the CoP
- CoP meets online 4x per year
- Each team colead by youth with IDD

Youth Ambassadors

- In total, 44 youth will participate
- Receive training on leadership, advocacy and SDM
- 16-week online training program
- led by SABE
- Supported to participate in state teams

Dissemination plans

- resources
 disseminated
 widely and to
 all types of
 audiences, with
 focus on
 cultural
 diversity
- Develop website and social media
- Youth curriculum for replication
- Youth are a primary audience



Resource and Knowledge Translation

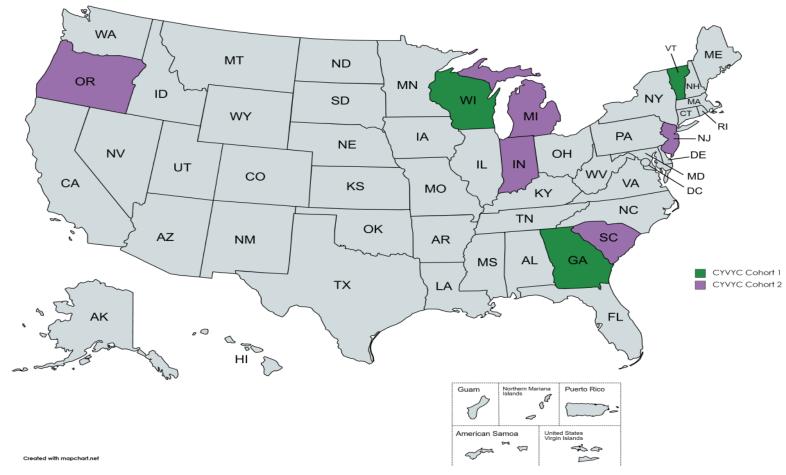
- Interactive map that displays alternatives to guardianship in each state
- → Research briefs
- Promising practices in states
- → State team pages
- → Youth stories
- → Youth ambassador projects







State Teams





THANK YOU for joining us!



Please take a moment to submit your session Quick Reaction



